

PROCLAMATION.

WE, KAMEHAMEHA V., by the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King, DO PROCLAIM:

That it is Our pleasure, in pursuance of the provisions of Our Constitution, that the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Our Kingdom do assemble at the Court House, at Our Capital of Honolulu, for the dispatch of Public Business, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two.

Given under Our Royal Sign Manual at Our Palace in the City of Honolulu, this Twenty-seventh day of February, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, and the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

[Signed] KAMEHAMEHA R.
By the King.

The Minister of the Interior,
[Signed] FRED. W. HUTCHINSON.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, March 25, 1872.
WILLIAM O. SMITH has been duly commissioned as Sheriff of the Governmental Division, consisting of the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe in place of PETER H. TRENDWAT, deceased.

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS,
Attorney General.

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Honolulu, March 18, 1872.
It having been made known to this Department by James Hay Woodhouse, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General, that by Earl Granville's permission, Mr. Theo. H. Davies has been appointed as British Vice-Consul at Honolulu. Notice is hereby given, that the acts of Mr. Theo. H. Davies in that capacity, are to be taken as having full force and effect within this Kingdom.

CHAS. C. HARRIS,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I HEREBY certify that Mr. A. KAHALI was duly elected as the Third Member of the District School Board for the district of Kona, (Honolulu), Island of Oahu, H. I., on Monday the 25th day of March, A. D. 1872.
W. JAS. SMITH,
School Agent of district of Kona, (Honolulu), Oahu.
Honolulu, March 26th, 1872.

The News.

By the bark Queen Emma we have dates to the 13th ult., and by the clipper ship Keenewake to the 16th. From the United States, with the exception of a few important measures before Congress among which is included the bill to foster the commerce of the country, every one engaged in politics seems to be particularly busy in laying plans to shape the nominations for the next presidency. This is particularly the case with the Republican party, which is very much at loggerheads on the subject of its next candidate. There does not seem to be any favorite candidate of any branch of the party outside of that portion which strongly supports Grant for re-nomination. The opposition to his nomination by his opponents in the Republican party is most bitter, because as it is by such men as Sumner, Schuch and Horace Greeley. This opposition has gone so far in their denunciation of Grant and his administration that it is difficult to see how the leaders, who have an immense influence, can support Grant if he is re-nominated at the Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in June. Should these leaders "bolt" the party in case of Grant's nomination (which is probable), it would not be at all surprising if the Democratic nominees would be elected. The latter party is making at present but very little stir, being evidently holding off to take advantage of any split in the ranks of their opponents.

The people of San Francisco are very much excited by the proposition made in Congress to grant half of Goat Island, in the harbor, to the Pacific Railway with the privilege of building a bridge across from Oakland to the island. This would be giving to the Railroad, power of building up a new city in the face of San Francisco which would divert a large portion of the foreign commerce, particularly that which connects with the railway. Strong resolutions from citizens and the Chamber of Commerce have been forwarded to the President and members of Congress denouncing the scheme. The probabilities are that the company will fail, at present at least, in their efforts to grasp the control of a vast portion of the commerce of the Pacific and partially ruin the trade of San Francisco.

The news from Europe by telegraph is meagre and comparatively unimportant. The assault on Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by O'Connor has had the effect, as we anticipated, to call forth renewed demonstrations of loyalty from the masses of the people towards Her Majesty and her family.

The Tichborne case so far as the present efforts of the claimant are concerned to obtain the estate, have come to an end by the withdrawal of his case by his counsel, after the evidence had been heard. But the would be Sir Roger seems to have got into difficulties which may prove extremely troublesome to him. Immediately after the withdrawal of the case he was arrested for false personation. His bail was placed at £50,000 (\$250,000) in default of which he was lodged in Newgate. Only about £3,750 of the £50,000 was, at last reported, offered, although the claimant was sanguine in the belief that the whole amount would be pledged. It is said that should he be successful in procuring bail he would be immediately arrested on the charge of forgery in connection with his case—some say, murder in Australia—although his future prospects do not look hopeful.

It is rumored that the Pope is preparing to leave Rome, but where he intends to establish himself is not stated.

The usual ministerial crisis in France is said to be imminent.

Affairs in Spain also seem to be somewhat unsettled.

The Prussian Government seems to be somewhat interested in the dissection of the Polish Catholics. Bismarck had taken occasion in a speech before the Prussian Diet to administer them a grave rebuke and warning.

We publish to-day a letter from Hon. J. O. Carter, member-elect from Honolulu to the Legislative Assembly. The letter in question is principally made up from extracts of dispatches from the United Consul at Hong Kong, Mr. Bailey, in relation to the engagement of Chinese laborers at that port, and the abusive treatment of those who have engaged there to work for a stated period of time in the various countries to which Chinese labor is imported.

Now, so far as we are aware, we have never, intentionally, advocated the justice of the labor system of any country except this. We have never pretended to criticize or compare the system of Chinese labor as adopted in the British Colony of Mauritius, or in Demarara, or in Chile and Peru, with that of this country.

If laborers are brought here under the protection of the Government, and if, after their arrival here, their rights are vindicated as are those of any other residents, citizen or alien, (and who among all the people who have condemned the labor system of this country has ever dared to assert the contrary?) then, as some have asserted, because at Mauritius, or at the Chinoche Islands, or on the Continent of South America, codes of law prevail which are repugnant to the higher civilization of to-day, we, who are independent, who deal justly with our laborers, placing them at once upon an equality with ourselves are responsible for such codes, and for that reason our rich fields should remain barren for want of that labor which we honestly solicit, and which we protect as the rights of all are protected in this Kingdom, then of course we have been wrong. Nor do we feel compelled to compare our transportation of laborers with that of any other country. Others may or may not be justly condemned for their practices in this respect—with that we have nothing to do—so that the Consul at Hong Kong may be excited to indignation over what he sees without our being under the necessity of either approving or condemning his strictures, for the defense of what we have done. We do not propose to open again the discussion of this matter from our point of view. It has already occupied our columns until we fear the public have had more than enough of it.

The "Dolores Ugarte."

MR. EDITOR: You will doubtless remember that during the month of August, 1870, this port was visited by the San Salvador ship Dolores Ugarte, having on board 587 Chinese, styled, by a singular refinement of language, "emigrants," or "passengers." You will also remember that forty-two of her passengers were landed here in a most pitiable condition, badly emaciated and reduced in health, for the purpose of the recovery of strength, in order to continue the voyage to Callao; but that they remained here.

In remarking upon the occurrence the Pacific Commercial Advertiser spoke of them as "Freemasons," and in your reply to the comments of that paper you were pleased to say, in relation to the capture of the article—Forty-two Freemasons.—Any one would think they were referring to some persons who had been slaves.

For one, I have never doubted the propriety of calling them slaves, and in case of their release from bondage, freedmen. In support of my position, and to give a little of the history of that notorious ship, I propose making a few extracts from the correspondence between David H. Bailey, Esq., United States Consul at Hong Kong, and the Governor of Macao:

"His Excellency ANTONIO SERRAO DE SOUZA, Governor of Macao: * * * I make free to address you upon a subject that must obtain considerable notoriety, and concerning which your Excellency has very great authority.

"I allude to the fact that the Dolores Ugarte, now notorious throughout the civilized world for her atrocities in the coolie trade, is reported to be at this moment in the Roads of Macao, preparing to load with coolies for Callao.

"May I be so bold as to ask that your Excellency will permit me to officially inform my Government that you will interpose your authority to prevent that infamous ship having an opportunity to repeat the horrors of her last passage to Callao, and again foul her crimes in the face of the world, to the scandal of Christian civilization.

"I am charged by my Government with surveillance of the coolie-trade, and there being no United States Consul at Macao, I have taken the liberty to address you in this grave matter, which will not be hid from public gaze nor shot out from the high tribunal of the nations.

"But I have no doubt that your Excellency has already taken the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of the terrible scenes on that ship."

COUNCIL'S LETTER OF MAY 1ST.

* * * You inform me that his Excellency has been pleased to call a syndicate to make inquiry as to the facts charged against the Dolores Ugarte, and you ask me to furnish you with documents or declarations to serve as a 'legal basis' to warrant inquiry. His Excellency is well aware that acts of State, or international questions, are not conducted as proceedings in courts of justice, but acting on the broader and simpler principles of common sense, one nation, through its agents, may notify another of a breach of international law without thereby assuming to produce evidence in detail to sustain its allegations. His Excellency must well know that the crimes on board the Dolores Ugarte having come to light at Honolulu, I could not have 'documents or declarations' in my possession at present, but if the man who was then captain of the ship will give competent bail to answer for his acts, I will forward his Excellency's request to the State Department of my Government, and I do not doubt that in the interest of humanity our Consul at Honolulu will be directed to obtain and forward such evidence as may, at this distance of time, be procurable.

"If I am not misinformed, his Excellency has received from Portugal a remonstrance on the coolie-trade addressed to her by a Power entitled to the highest consideration. I have reason to know that it was the atrocities on board the Dolores Ugarte, as discovered at Honolulu and detailed in the Advertiser, reprinted in the Overseas China Mail, November 15, 1870, a copy of which I inclose, that occasioned that remonstrance."

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY TO THE LAST LETTER.

* * * Whenever questions affecting the lofty interests of humanity, as does the coolie emigration, are raised, you, or any other person,

will find his Excellency the Governor most sincerely desirous of giving ear to every representation that may be made him, especially when such questions are in themselves of a serious nature, as happens in the present case, and therefore your letter demands the greatest attention. * * * From the inquiries which his Excellency has ordered to be made, he finds himself fully informed that neither the captain, pilot, nor any individual of the crew are now on board the Dolores Ugarte, and further, that Captain Saal remained in Callao, and the crew was entirely engaged at Hong Kong, as your Excellency can easily verify, even if unwilling to give the proper degree of credit to the certificate of the Peruvian Consul in this city, and to the official reports of our Captain of the Port; and this being so, and the vessel having changed her name, his Excellency can not, except by an act of the most unqualified despotism, prohibit her sailing, without seeking to attribute to the material vessel herself the acts which your Excellency asserts to have been practiced on board, which would be absurd.

"Therefore his Excellency has confined himself within the limits of his authority in expressly prohibiting any vessel to load coolies on board which shall be found, as captain or pilot, those who held the same posts on the former voyage of the Dolores Ugarte, these persons being the principals responsible for the acts said to have been done on board that ship."

COUNCIL'S LETTER BY ANSWER.

"Sir: * * * I may confess in the beginning of this letter that I can scarcely write with equanimity concerning the subject of this correspondence, the Dolores Ugarte, and the terrible termination to which she has come—and I so so earnestly besought his Excellency to guard against. I certainly can not consent to gloss her career by the subterfuge of changing her name and flag; and I exceedingly regret that his Excellency feels called upon to extenuate her acts by the citation of these facts in her defense.

She has sailed the flags of three nations to her base purposes; with each exigency changing her colors to hide her crimes. I assume that his Excellency has acted from the best of motives, but I must regard it as very unfortunate that such shallow acts were allowed to cover her guilt and give her new license to go forth and commit unparalleled horrors in the face of the world.

"In full view of what has happened, I doubt not his Excellency deprecates the events connected with this great catastrophe. His Excellency expresses a regret that I should have referred to the slave-trade as applicable to the coolie-trade of Macao. I did so advisedly. The treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade are not merely for the protection of the negro, but for all mankind. Although I have not examined the subject as fully as I would like, I can not but agree with the Chief Justice of this Colony, that the dealing in coolies, as was proved on the cross-examination of the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution in the Kwok-sing case, and the published statements of the survivors of the Dolores Ugarte, is as thorough a slave-trade as was ever known in the world.

"You will observe that the evidence on which this opinion is founded, which his Excellency discredits, is the evidence of the seamen, as well as of coolies giving testimony under coercion, in the case of the Nouvelle Penelope, and that such evidence was intended to exhibit the treatment of the coolies in the most favorable light; that the statements in the case of the Dolores Ugarte have a singular agreement as to kidnapping, fraud and force, used by the men-dealers in the initiatory steps in the interior of the provinces, in the barracoons at Macao, the embarkation on the vessel, the iron grating closed on the victims of the traffic, on board the ship, and the cannon and arms to keep them in subjection during the passage to Callao.

"But further discussion is futile. The object of my communication with the Colonial Government of Macao being to prevent the Dolores Ugarte from loading coolies, and my remonstrance having failed, there is no further necessity on my part for a correspondence on a subject that has passed, by the logic of inexorable events, to a higher and more potent forum. I have nothing left me to do but to submit the whole matter to my Government for such action as it may think proper in the premises.

"It has now become a high international question; and that liberal diplomacy which so signally distinguishes this age above all others will doubtless settle it in the best interests of humanity."

Assuming, Mr. Editor, that your defense of this infamous traffic and your regret that ships engaged in it should be driven from our ports by the combined action of "professional philanthropists," and the Courts of this Kingdom, were based upon a misconception of facts or lack of information, and that you are at all times actuated by a nice sense of honor, I naturally infer that you will be pleased to avail yourself of the opportunity now afforded you to make amende honorable to those whom you so ruthlessly assailed in your journal at that time.

J. O. CARTER.

VERAILLER, March 18th.—In the Assembly to-day Minister Dulac made a powerful speech in support of the bill for penalties against the International Society, which he declared was a standing menace to European society. Julien Favre opposed the bill.

At the close of the debate, the first clause making it a criminal offense to belong to the society, was adopted by a vote of 301 to 104.

At the sitting of the Budget Committee to-day, Talien consented to reduce the army contingent from \$60,000 to \$40,000, thereby saving 10,000,000 of francs to the country.

PARIS, March 18th.—According to advices received here from Spain, the crisis is at hand. King Amadeo is concentrating his army around Madrid, disarming the National Guard, and preparing to defend his throne.

MADRID, March 18th.—The center of the political storm made by the Government party shows that the new coalition will return about a hundred members to the Cortes in the following elections.

LONDON, March 15.—Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords to night that he had received official notice from the French Cabinet of the abrogation of the commercial treaty.

In the House of Commons to-night, Disraeli alluded to the public anxiety to know the nature of the American reply to Granville's note, and asked the Government if it could be laid before the House.

Granville replied that a Cabinet meeting was to be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretary Fish would be considered. After that, he would report on the subject, but it was impossible to do so now.

Brownson gave notice that in case of further negotiations with the Government of the United States, that nothing be accepted as final until sanctioned by Parliament.

PARIS, March 15.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine, for the capitulation of Metz, is expected, and the prospect just now occupies public attention, as he can only be tried by his peers. There is some difficulty in assembling a Court-martial which is competent, as nearly all the Marshals of France of whom the Court must be composed, were themselves concerned in the same capitulation or surrender during the late war.

VIENNA, March 15.—An Imperial decree has been issued dissolving the Diet of Bohemia, and ordering the elections immediately for a new Diet, which is convened for April 20th.

NATIONAL VESSEL.—H. B. M.'s steam-corvette Scout, which visited this port several years since, arrived on Wednesday morning last from Esquimaux, Vancouver's Island, where she has been stationed for some time, having left that port on the 11th ult., and making the passage in seventeen days under sail. She is a screw vessel of 1400 tons and 400 horse-power, carrying a battery of 17 guns. The officers attached to the Scout are as follows:

Captain—Ralph P. Cator.
Lieutenants—H. C. Lawson, W. R. Clutterbuck, E. H. Odham, and G. Worth.
Master—Edward H. Clapp.
Chaplain—Rev. F. C. Antridge.
Surgeon—Raymond H. Carroll.
Paymaster—William H. Clays.

Chief Engineer—Thomas Wilmet.
Sub-Lieutenant—R. P. Tompkinson, A. H. Stone, and J. F. Tycker, J. Lodge, C. J. Trower, F. P. Grove, J. H. P. Tackwell, J. A. M. Fraser and R. P. Pierce.
Navigating Master—H. F. S. Hill.
Assistant Surgeon—John Jennings.
Assistant Paymaster—William H. Kilroy.
Engineers—William Ball, John Taylor and W. F. Hooper.

Chief R. J. H. Sandford and I. W. Taylor.
Gunner—Frederick Tull.
Boatswain—William Donohoe.
Carpenter—Alfred Evans.

We understand that the Scout will proceed shortly to Kralakkeus Bay, Bilo and other ports in the group, with H. B. M.'s Commissioner on board, returning to Esquimaux from this port.

—H. B. M.'s steamer Tanager arrived on Friday morning from Valparaiso, which port she left Feb. 9th and made the passage under sail in forty-nine days, during which time she had very light weather with the exception of about fifteen degrees after crossing the equator. She is an iron clipper propelled by about 600 tons and 60 horse-power, carrying four guns, ten officers and a crew of forty-two men. Her officers are as follows:

Commander—Gregory.
Lieutenants—Konkevitch, Zaric and Makaroff, the latter also Paymaster.
Chief Engineer—Roumanoff.
Surgeon—Rozmarik.
Navigator—Merloff; and three Midshipmen.

The Tanager will remain in port several days and proceed to Japan and the Amor River. She sailed from Cronstadt in Nov. 1870 and has visited various ports on her way out to the Pacific, coming through the Straits of Magellan. She left the British war steamers Chameleon and Scylla at Valparaiso, the former having arrived Jan. 12th from Callao, and reports the departure of the corvette Reindeer on that date for the same port.

The Commission on Pardons has rejected the appeals of Fedet, Quesiti, and Girard, murderers of hostages under the Commune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE.

Saturday Evening, April 6th.

MADAME MARIE DURET,

Mr. J. H. LeRoy and Frank Medina

IN A NEW AND ELEGANT

DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

NEW SELECTIONS: SOLILOQUIES, RECITATIONS, &c.

Miss Clara Herbert will preside at the Piano Forte.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

Prices of admission, Dress Circle \$1.00; Parquet 75 cts; Box 50 cts.

1872.

STATEMENT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Company

OF NEW YORK, 144 and 146 Broadway.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1871.

F. S. Winston, --- President.

Net Assets, January 1st, 1871, \$42,382,417 50

Reserve surplus this Year: \$12,500,000 00

For Dividends \$2,000,000 00

For Interest and Rents 2,000,000 00

For Amortization 1,000,000 00

For Cash Dividends 2,000,000 00

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TEMPORARY REMOVAL!

DILLINGHAM & CO.,

BEG TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

That they have removed their business to the **HARDWARE STORE**, under the **Odd Fellows' Hall**, on **Fort Street**, and will occupy that Stand until the erection of a **Commodious Warehouse** now being built at their place on **King Street**.

JUST RECEIVED! GET THE BEST!

PER "GARSTANG"

FROM NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

SMITHY COAL of superior quality.

Corrugated Galvanized Iron.

Fire Bricks, and square.

Five Clay, 15-ton Pig Iron.

Newcastle Grindstones.

Best Boiled Linseed Oil.

Casks Black Varnish, Tins White Lead, Tin Zinc, Tins Red Lead.

Black, Blue, Green and Yellow Paints!

10 cases Lime Juice.

Cases Preserved Provisions.

Cases Corn Flour.

Cases Jams and Jellies.

Cases Pickles.

120 cases Bottled Scotch Ale,

100 cases Green